App. F. IX-4

Previous References 1940. (Cens)

File No. 7-40.

Serial Nos. 1,

Later References.

PRESERVED

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. one

Part B for Aug 40

SUBJECT.

Circulars issued by the Census Superintendent

Circulars 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11,

WD 0573—GPB—22,500—12-9-39

28-8-40.

Circulars issued by the Census Superintendent

Gene

Census. 7-40-1

S. No. 467.

OFFICE OF THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT
IN MYSORE,

No. 1297

Encls: 15

DEVY. DEPT. 29 JUL 1940 GOVT OF MYSORE

Dated Bangalore, 29th July 1940.

Cmons

GEN. & REV. SECTT 29 JULY 1940 GOVT OF MYSORE

FROM

P. H. KRISHNA RAO, ESQ., M.A.,
CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT IN MYSORE,
BANGALORE.

To

Charles E. Noronha, Esq., M.A.;
Secretary to Government,
Development Department,
Bangalore.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith for the information of Government 3 copies each of the Circulars Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 issued by me in connection with the Census Operations.

Flags. C R B D

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

S. Nagappa, 29.7.40.
For Census Superintendent.

ss/-

Submitted for perusal. The five circulars are flagged C, R, B and D respectively. Cir No. 7 BRS 30/7 deals (1) Rectification of defects noticed in the writing up of charge lists, 8 (2) numbering of houses in rural areas, & (3) Communities to be included in "Depressed classes",

E—Contn. Sheet.

WD 0544—GPB—30,000—2-9-83

Circulars issued by the Comm. Supt

467

Census File No. 7 of 1940

General and Revenue Secretariat

Circ. no. 10 (4) Further instructions re Census numbering & Census lists,

Cir. no. 11. (5) Revised instructions re Census numbering.

Ce 31/7

Dept Key)

2nd. circ)

Ce 10/8 ky

Rec 19.8

Ce 9/8 ky

DEFY. DEV. DEPT.
GOVT OF
OFFICE OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.
14 AUG 1940
No. 1549

B ky

No.Circular. 7

Office of the Census Superintendent
in Mysore,
Dated, Bangalore the 11th July 1910.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

Subject:- Rectification of defects noticed in the writing up of Charge lists.

The following defects and errors were noticed in the course of scrutiny of the charge lists received from the various charges:-

1. Amani villages had been entered in column 2 and Asli villages that formed should have been entered in column 3 meant for the entries of Asli villages.

2. Totals had not been entered under columns 5 to 9 at the

3. Entries in respect of hobblies had not been begun on a separate leaf as laid down in the instructions and the totals of circles, block by hobblies had not been given at the end of each hobli.

4. In some cases an abstract had been given at the end of the Charge list showing the number of blocks, circles and hobblies according to hobblies.

5. In some of the charges, the circle system was found to be very for supervision and the size of the circles was found unwieldy if the standard fixed. In the Malnad tracts, there has no doubt been forming regard to the distance to be traversed by an enumerator.

6. The differences noticed in the names of villages as between the charge list and the revised list of villages issued by Government.

7. Sectional villages had been mentioned in the charge list without a block being assigned to them.

8. While forming blocks in some charges the villages had not been arranged in strict geographical order.

9. The names of villages, only portions of which had been transferred to Municipalities, had been omitted in the charge list, the remaining portion of the Revenue village continued as such in the Taluk.

10. In some of the charges in which the number of villages differed from that at the last Census due to transfer of villages between Taluks, the changes that had occurred from time to time had not been indicated and no reconciliation effected between the villages that existed at the last Census and the present ones.

11. Sufficient number of supervisors and enumerators had not been provided for in some of the charges and in many cases the address and designation of enumerators and supervisors had not been given in the charge lists.

12. In some of the charge lists relating to Urban areas total number of houses according to Municipal accounts had been simply divided arithmetically into blocks and circles and no attempt had been made to divide the Municipal area into well defined circles with natural boundaries such as roads, streets, lanes etc.,

13. As regards blocks in some of the urban areas the streets or roads, corresponding to them had not been mentioned so as to facilitate their identification.

The defects peculiar to each charge list have been noted i the li
r after scrutiny in this Office. The Charge Superintendents ar
ted to examine the remarks noted in their several charge lists,
carefully the instructions previously issued and see that the abov
errors and similar defects are rectified before the charge
is submitted for approval for proposals for final arrangements
house numbering is completed.

for

All Charge Superintendents. Census Superintende

Cir No. 8

Office of the Census Superintendent
in Mysore,
Bangalore Dated, the 24th July 1940.

From

The Census Superintendent in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and
Presidents of City Areas.

Sir,

Subject:- Numbering of houses in Urban Areas

In paragraph 66, Section 2, Chapter III of the Mysore Census Code, 1941, Part I, it has been laid down that house-numbering should be continuous for a Circle in City areas and for a Municipal Division in town areas. It has come to notice that some of the town areas have not been formed into well-defined municipal divisions with the result that numbering has to be continuous for the entire area. This not only swells the cost of numbering as the numbers have to run to four digits in some cases, but causes some inconvenience in preparing the house lists which have to be separate for each Circle. It is therefore requested that in town areas where no well defined Municipal divisions exist and where numbering has not already been carried on in any different way, the numbering of houses may be continuous only for a Census Circle, a new serial number being given to a fresh circle.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

ss/-

CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT.

Memo.

Copy is forwarded to all the Divisional Census Officers and the Charge Superintendents for information.

ss/-

CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT.

Circular No.9

Office of the Census Superintendent in Mysore,
Dated, Bangalore the 24th July 1940.

From

The Census Superintendent in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

All the Charge Superintendents.

Sir,

Re: Communities to be included in "Depressed Classes" for purposes of Census.

In Columns 7 and 10 of the House Lists for Rural and Urban Areas respectively, provision has been made for entering the religion of the Head of the Family. One of the heads under which families have to be classified is the group of communities known collectively as 'Depressed Classes'. The Communities to be brought under Depressed Classes are:-

1 Adikarnatakas.
2 Adidravidas.
3 Lambanis (Banajaras).
4 Voddars.
5 Korachas.
6 Kormas.
7 Hill Tribes and
8 Animists.

The Charge Superintendents are requested to issue necessary instructions to the Officers entrusted with the preparation of House-lists and see that the communities noted above are included under the group "Depressed Classes".

I have the honour to be,
S i r,
Your most obedient servant,

S. Nagappa

ss/-

For Census Superintendent.

M e m o.

Copy is forwarded with compliments to the Deputy Commissioners of all Districts for information.

Copy is forwarded with compliments to the Presidents of City Area

Copy is forwarded to all the Divisional Census Officers for information.

S. Nagappa

For Census Superintendent.

Circular No.10
Encs.

Office of the Census Superintendent,
in Mysore,
Dated, Bangalore the 29th July 1940.

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM

Subject:- Further instructions regarding House-numbering and House Lists.

House List books of various sizes as noted in the margin have been sent by separate packet. Each village should be given the size of the book it requires and not a larger size If there is an excess of books of the larger size after meeting the needs of the larger villages and there is a shortage of smaller books, larger books may be issued for smaller villages. Every line in the House List book is meant for 20 entries regarding one house. 20 entries can be made in each opening. If the books already sent are not sufficient the extra number required should be reported with details as to the number of houses in each village for which the books are required. A few extra copies of both the outer cover and the inner sheets are however sent so that the work may not be delayed for want of books. These extra forms may be formed into books of the required size and issued to villages. In urban areas a separate house list should be prepared for each circle, in the form prescribed. All Municipalities including minor Municipalities should prepare their house list in the urban House list.

Books of entries.

2. The information required at the top of the cover of each House List book as regards the name of the charge, village, number given to it in the list of villages etc., should be filled up in the Taluk Office before the Book is handed over to the Village Officer.

3. The Charge Superintendents are requested to endeavour to arrange the completion of the meetings referred to in para 6 of Circular No.4 dated 31st May 1940 before the 20th instant. If the House-numbering is carried on briskly, it should be over in all the smaller villages by the end of this Month and in all other villages by the 10th of August next. Only in exceptional cases should house-numbering drag on till the end of September as provided for in the Calendar. The work should be inspected by the Revenue Inspectors and by the Charge Superintendents as it is going on. As provided in Article 75 of the Census Code Part I, the preparation of House Lists should go on almost simultaneously with house-numbering. If the Village Officers are properly instructed in the rules and their work is inspected as it is in progress, correct House Lists for all the villages in the charges should be ready by the 20th August. Only one copy of the House List need be prepared now, and the duplicate copy may be prepared after the list first written up is checked and approved by the Charge Superintendents concerned.

4. I should be glad to have a report from the Charge Superintendents as to the progress made in house-numbering and the action taken for the writing up of the House Lists. One copy of such progress report may be sent through the Divisional Census Officer and another direct to this Office.

S Nagaraja

ss/-

For CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT.

To

The Charge Superintendent,
.....

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MYSORE CENSUS 1941.

CIRCULAR No. 11] OFFICE OF THE CENSUS SUPERINTENDENT IN MYSORE.

Dated Bangalore, 26th March 1940.

FROM

P. H. KRISHNA RAO, ESQ., M.A.,
Census Superintendent in Mysore,
Bangalore.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND PRESIDENTS OF CITY AREAS.

Sir,

Subject:—Revised instructions *re* house numbering.

The following instructions *re* numbering of houses are issued in modification of Sections 57 to 60 of the Provisional Census Code 1941, Chapter III. Charge Superintendents are particularly requested to study the instructions carefully and have a number of houses in their charge numbered under their personal supervision and explain the instructions clearly to all those entrusted with the work of house numbering.

2. Section 23 of the Code defines "*House*" as any building or temporary structure which is used as a *dwelling house* permanently or temporarily or which is likely to be inhabited on the day of the Census. The term "*Dwelling house*" is defined by Section 55 as a "House or a portion thereof occupied by a single commensal *family* including its resident servants. *Commensality* or the taking of meals together is the *test* by which one family or one dwelling house is to be distinguished from another." In other words, there can be no *house* for census purposes unless it is used as a dwelling house. But there may be several dwelling houses in the same house if more than one family lives in it.

It follows that only a house (*a*) occupied or (*b*) intended to be occupied, or (*c*) likely to be occupied, by a family should be given a census number.

Instances of (*a*) present no difficulties. As an example of (*b*) may be mentioned a vacant dwelling house. It must be given a census number though there is no family living in it at the time, as it is *intended to be occupied* by a family. So also, where a house is obviously built for renting out to two families, census numbers should be given to each such portion though one of them may be occupied and the other may be vacant at the time. As an example of (*c*) may be mentioned a Choultry, Musafirkhana or Travellers' Bungalow or even a *Mantap* where families are permitted *to live* for some length of time. They must be given census numbers as they are *likely to be occupied* by families and must be given as many census numbers as there is provision for accommodating separate families.

3. For census purposes an individual living and cooking and eating separately, or a group of persons living together and cooking and eating together, should be considered a family and each portion occupied by such a family must be given a distinct and separate census number. Here again, some explanation is necessary. An individual living in a room and messing in a hotel will form a family by himself though he does not cook and eat therein. The room in which he lives must be given a census number as distinct from the rest of the house in which another family may be living and which would receive a separate census number. Poor students who have engaged a room in common but who go about begging for their food will form a census family, and the room in which they live will be given a census number though no cooking is done there and though the students may not be related to each other. The in-patient ward of a hospital would be considered a dwelling house and should receive a census number as persons live there. So also, the nurses' quarters and servants' quarters attached to the institution. But the administrative block or the out-patients' dispensary would not be given a census number. In the case of families whose servants live and eat separately, the servants' quarters would be numbered separately; but a paid cook though unconnected with the family would be considered as part of the census family if he eats and lives in the same house as the master.

4. The first thing to do therefore, while numbering houses for census purposes is to go along the street, preferably in the same order or direction taken for the Khaneshumari or Municipal numbering and give a number only to buildings or parts thereof occupied or intended to be occupied or likely to be occupied by a family. If a building is occupied or meant to be occupied by more than one family it will, of course, bear as many census numbers as there are families or accommodation for families in it. The other buildings will not be given census numbers, for example, Taluk Office, School, Church, and Cattle Pound.

5. This procedure is different from that followed during previous censuses where every building irrespective of the purpose to which it was put, was generally given a census number except in very rare instances like dilapidated houses, absolutely unfit for human beings even to stay in and a cattle pound. There is a reason for this difference. Formerly, the census was simultaneous and synchronous, that is to say, it was taken all over India at the same time and a photograph, so to say, was recorded of actual conditions on a given date between 7 p.m., and 12 midnight. But this time, the census is non-simultaneous and will be taken on different dates in different parts of India, the central date being, however, 1st March 1941. This does not affect the correct account of the fixed population of India, which forms a great majority. The population is divided into "fixed" and "floating" and the fixed population will be counted *in their houses* and much in advance of the census day. It is only the floating population, that will be counted wherever it is found, and on the day of the census. It is to enable the counting of the fixed population alone that house numbering is done. So it is obvious that buildings in which the fixed population does not *live* need not be numbered. No fixed population *lives* in the Taluk Office, so it does not bear a census number. The Constables on Treasury Guard duty need not be counted there, as they will have been counted in their residence. A man may usually sleep in his shop to keep watch but if he has a separate house where he eats and lives as a member of the family, the shop need not be numbered as no fixed population lives there. It would be different, however, if the man *lives* in the shop and eats in a hotel or cooks and eats in the shop. The shop should then be given a census number. The fixed population are thus counted in their dwelling houses irrespective of where they might be on the census day—in the office, or shop, or train, or jatra, or market.

Similarly, residential institutions mentioned in Section 61 should also be given census numbers if people live in any portion of such buildings; but instead of giving a separate number to each building used for a *distinct purpose* as mentioned in Section 61 a separate number may be given for each building used as a *separate dwelling* house.

6. It is only the floating population that is to be counted *wherever* it is found on the census day. For this purpose it is not necessary to *give a census number* to all buildings where there is a chance of finding them. It is enough if these buildings find a place in the house list. They would be on the same footing as unenclosed cart stands, camping grounds and landing places on river banks mentioned in Section 63. The enumerator is expected to visit not only houses that bear census numbers but *all* buildings mentioned in the house lists or block lists whether they bear census numbers or not. He should visit places that are not even buildings if the floating population is likely to be found there. They too will find a place in the house list though they bear no house numbers. There is thus no danger of any floating population being missed simply because some building in which a floating population may be found is not given a census number. The enumerator goes about with the house list or block list in his hand and it is his duty to visit every building or place mentioned in it whether it is given a census number or not.

There is, therefore, this difference in house-numbering between this census and previous censuses. For this census, only such buildings in which the *fixed* population lives will be given census numbers whereas in former censuses almost all buildings were given census numbers as there was a possibility that even buildings not occupied by a fixed population may contain some floating population. The practice of previous censuses has been abandoned as it involved a great deal of unnecessary numbering. The same object will be served this time by *mentioning* in the house list such other buildings though they are not given census numbers.

7. Now please refer to the form of house lists. Column 1 is serial number. A serial number should be given in the house list to all buildings found in the area whether they contain a census family or not, or in other words whether they are

given a census number or not. The Taluk Office, School, or Church, or Shop, would be given a serial number in the house list. It may or it may not have a census number in Column 6 (in rural house list) or Column 8 (in urban house list). Column 2 is Khaneshumari or Municipal Number. Nothing need be entered in this column if for any reason no Khaneshumari or Municipal number has been given to the building. But if more than one municipal number is given to the same building all such numbers should be shown in order—one below the other and one on each line of the house list. The corresponding census number, if any, against each municipal number should be given in Column 6 or Column 8. This would be made clearer by an example. The first structure in a Circle of Bangalore City may bear Municipal Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, No. 1 being the portion occupied by families and numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5 being separate shops. Again, 3 families may be living in Municipal No. 1. Municipal No. 1 would, therefore, bear Census Nos. 1, 2, 3. Municipal Nos. 2, 4 and 5 may be used only as shops, but a Marwari may be living in Municipal No. 3. Municipal No. 3 would, therefore, be given a Census No. 4. These facts would be exhibited in the house list thus :—

1 Sl. No.	2 Municipal Number	3 Description	6 or 8 Census Number	7 or 10 Name of Head of the family
	1	D. H. ...	1	Ramanna.
			2	Siddappa.
			3	Venkatachari.
	2	Shop ...	...	
	3	Shop and dwelling house.	4	Chandu Mull.
	4	Shop ...	...	
	5	Shop ...	...	

The next building may consist of two portions —a shop and a dwelling house. The two must be shown distinctly in Column 3 though they may both be in the occupation of the same person or of different persons or though they may both bear the same census numbers so that the enumerator's attention may be drawn to the two different portions, and he may verify if the shop contains any person not enumerated in a dwelling house. It will be entered in the house list thus.—

1 Sl. No.	2 Municipal Number	3 Description	6 or 8 Census Number	7 or 10 Name of Head of the family
2	6	Shop ...	...	
		D. H. ...	5	Krishnasetty.

8. If the house list is written up correctly the last number in Column 1 will give the total number of buildings in the area whether used as dwelling house or not, and Column 6 or 8 will give the total number of families whether living in dwelling houses or shops. From Column 3 it will be possible to extract the number of shops and buildings other than dwelling houses.

9. Columns 7 to 9 in Rural House List and Columns 9 to 12 in Urban House List need not, of course, be filled up in the case of other than dwelling houses.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. H. KRISHNA RAO,
Census Superintendent.

MEMO.

Copy is forwarded to all the Divisional Census Officers and the Charge Superintendents for necessary action.

26th July 1940. For *Census Superintendent.*

WD 149—GPB—1020—27-7 40